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relating to war is that amusing passage from Plato *Laches* 182d ff., "A professor of military art," and Thucydides iii. 82, the famous passage on "The evils of faction." On political science are extracts from Plato's *Republic*, "Capital punishment," from Thucydides iii. 45, and "Utopia," from the *Ecclesiazusae* of Aristophanes. Plato and Paul are placed side by side on death and immortality, Plato and the tragedians on divine justice. Hippocrates' "The Oath of Greek Doctors," Demosthenes' "The Money-Lender," Lysias' "The Cripple and His State-Pension," and Aristotle's "Ancient Conception of Slavery" are among the other selections of especial interest.

The editor says he has used some of the passages in the collection for the purpose of teaching Greek prose style and for acquiring an adequate political vocabulary and he "trusts that the little book will be found useful by teachers and students." It brings to the front so many live questions that teem with human interest that the student should find much more in it than "Greek prose style" and a "political vocabulary," but it seems unfortunate that the editor was content with merely collecting and grouping the passages and prefixing a table of contents. Most teachers of the classics will agree that no other text needs so much introductory explanations and notes as one on a variety of subjects more or less philosophical and by writers widely divergent in style. Had these been added, and preferably a vocabulary, it might well have occupied a unique place among Greek readers.

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Xenophonis Opera Omnia recognovit E. E. MARCHANT. Vol. V:
"Opuscula." Oxford: The Clarendon Press.

This volume completes the Oxford Text of Xenophon. To those familiar with the volumes previously published little more than a bare announcement is needed here. In form and general make-up it is the typical Oxford Text. Besides the orthodox system of numbering, the lines on each page are numbered, but like all Oxford Texts there is no practical system of page numbering—a thing for which the writer has never quite forgiven the Oxford people.

Instead of a general preface to the whole volume there is a preface to each minor work, thus treating in a more satisfactory way the codices, questions of authenticity, etc. Everyone will commend the retention of the Pseudo-Xenophontic *Atheniensium res publica*. To have relegated it from its position following the *De res publica Lacedaemoniorum* to the end of the volume is doubtless right on grounds of authenticity, but to have discarded it entirely would have been a calamity. There is added a *scholia ad Comm. I. ii. 20* and the volume concludes with an *index nominum*.

Besides the five-volume edition the complete works are being published on india paper in a single volume.

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